Review of The Month

Events in Nashville gave further evidence of growing white support for the integration movement. The dean and 10 faculty members at Vanderbilt Divinity School resigned to protest refusal of the university to re-admit the Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., expelled for his sit-in leadership.

White Divinity School students were supporting Lawson to the last man. (See April *Patriot* for background. See back page, this issue, for summary on sit-ins.)

The power of protest was demonstrated when Dr. M. L. King, Jr., was given a fair trial and acquitted by an all-white jury in Montgomery, Ala. He had been charged with perjury on state income-tax returns.

In North Carolina, a racial moderate, Terry Sanford, led in the Democratic primary for Governor, but faces a run-off with an extreme segregationist. In Florida, the segregationists won with the nomination of Farris Bryant for Governor, but a moderate polled more than 400,000 votes.

The U. S. Attorney General moved under the new 1960 Civil Rights Act to examine voting records in eight counties in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The Justice Department sued to desegregate the beach at Biloxi, Miss.

In New Orleans, where the School Board refused to produce a desegregation plan, Federal Judge Skelly Wright outlined his own grade-a-year plan, effective in September. In Atlanta, a federal judge said integration must begin May 1, 1961, regardless of whether the legislature repeals segregation laws. But in Dallas, when the School Board proposed a grade-a-year plan, a federal judge rejected it as "amalgamation"; a substitute plan provides for all-white schools, all-Negro schools, and integrated schools.

How New South Emerges From Old

(By Staff Correspondent)

PETERSBURG, Va.—The struggle for integration of the Public Library here involves a story of the New South emerging naturally from the best traditions of the Old.

When Petersburg Negroes asked last year that the library be desegregated, city officials said they couldn't do it. This spring, a number of Negroes sat down in the white section of the library and were arrested for trespassing.

NEGRO LEADERS, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, right, and the Rev. R. G. Williams, left, leave Petersburg Library under arrest after sit-in.

City officials contended that the donor of the building used by the library, the late Mrs. William R. McKenney, had specified in the deed that segregated facilities were to be maintained, and that if this provision were violated the property must revert to her heirs.

At first everybody accepted this explanation at face value. Then into the picture stepped Mrs. McKenney's daughter, her sole surviving heir of this generation—Mrs. Virginia McKenney Claiborne of Richmond.

Mrs. Claiborne was in Puerto Rico when the arrests were made. She cut short her visit to return to Virginia and see what she could do to help resolve the situation.

It seems that Mrs. Claiborne had made her views known in a letter to city officials in June, 1959, but they were not made public. So in March, 1960, she wrote another letter, which was published in the press.

In it she stated that she favored desegregation of the library. From her letter it became apparent that her mother, who had established the library in 1923 as a memorial to her husband, had never intended it to be used to perpetuate segregation.

But in 1923 this was not an issue; segregation was accepted as an unchangeable fact by both white and Negro, and the real issue was whether

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The Southern PATRIOT

VOL. 18, No. 6

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Not Even A Popsicle!

Voters Are Being Starved

(By Staff Correspondent)

SOMERVILLE, Tenn. — Children of Negro voters in this southwest Tennessee area can't even buy a popsicle.

This is just one minor, but tellingly cruel, aspect of a major economic squeeze being applied to Negroes in Fayette County, of which Somerville is the county seat. The same situation prevails in neighboring Haywood County.

John McFerren, leader of the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which is leading the Negro's battle for the ballot here, says that many Negro families in these counties are literally starving.

Credit has been cut off; loans for farm needs have been denied; farm machinery has been seized for debt. Negro farmers who try to vote can't buy gas to run their tractors. Those working in occupations other than farming—construction, domestic service, teaching, etc.—have been fired.

—Afro-American Photo

JOHN McFERREN and his empty gas pumps

Now the economic boycott has been extended to basic living essentials. White merchants refuse to sell food and clothing to Negroes, and white wholesalers refuse to supply Negro retailers.

McFerren has three children—twins 19 months old and a baby three months old. When they get sick, he has to take them 50 miles to a doctor, because they can't get treatment here.

The Fayette County Civic and Welfare League and the corresponding organization in Haywood County have asked President Eisenhower to declare the region a "disaster area." They've also asked Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington to use his influence and state laws to break the boycott. They have received no response from either Eisenhower or Ellington.

Local Negro leaders believe the basic objective of the boycott is to drive Negroes out of the county altogether. Negroes represent a large majority of the population in both counties. White landowners have been

(Continued on Page 4)

How To Aid Tennesseans

There are four ways you can help the besieged Negroes of Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.:

1. **They need money.** Because of loss of jobs, farm equipment, and credit, many cannot buy necessities even when they are brought in from the outside. Send contributions for Fayette County to John McFerren, Rt. 4, Box 135, Somerville, Tenn.; for Haywood County to O'Dell Sanders, 307 W. Margin, Brownsville, Tenn. Be sure to send only checks or money orders and make payable to either Fayette County Civic & Welfare League or Haywood County Civic & Welfare League. Contributions may also be sent in care of SCEF, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La., and designated for Fayette and Haywood Counties.

2. **They need gas.** Make yourself a committee of one to contact top officers of the gasoline company with which you do business; insist that it supply gas to all Negroes in these counties, including voters—and especially to John McFerren. If the nation-wide civil rights movement pledged itself to organize patronage for whatever company that did this, something should happen.

3. **They need state help.** Write Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington, Nashville, and urge him to take action under state laws against restraint of trade.

4. **They need federal help.** Write President Eisenhower and ask him to comply with requests of Tennessee Negroes that he declare Haywood and Fayette Counties a disaster area and use the resources of all appropriate federal agencies in this section.

Freedom Singer Plans Workshop

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — Guy Carawan, noted folk singer who is providing theme songs for the Southern protest movement, will conduct a music workshop at Highlander Folk School August 28 to September 3.

Student and community leaders who want training in leading, adapting and composing songs are invited. A music festival will follow the workshop over Labor Day weekend, Sept. 4-5. For more information on this and other summer workshops, write Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

The Un-Americans

(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The link between Dixiecrat segregationists and the House Un-American Committee has finally become completely clear.

Recent articles in *The York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily* reveal that Richard Arens, staff director of the committee, serves as a paid consultant to a wealthy New Yorker, Wycliffe Draper, who makes large research grants for studies designed to prove that Negroes are genetically "inferior."

The Pennsylvania daily says the chairman of the House Committee, Rep. Francis Walter, serves as an unpaid member of one of two committees Draper has set up to help distribute his grants. Walter is a Pennsylvania Democrat.

The House Un - American Committee has a long record of pillorying advocates of integration as "un-American" and "subversive." Southern Negro leaders and white liberals have long maintained that the Committee's motives were racist, but their protests have been widely ignored here.

The York Gazette & Daily verified the Arens and Walter link with Draper from several sources. The writer who uncovered the scandal established that Draper's chief research interests are in the fields of genetics and immigration. In the field of immigration, he has helped finance efforts to restrict America's immigration policies along racial lines.

Many of the nation's leading scientists in the field of genetics have heard of Draper, and most have turned down his grants. One of these told the *York Gazette & Daily* writer:

"He did not really know any genetics himself and was a racist of the usual type. He wished to prove simply that Negroes were inferior to other people and wish-

(Continued on Page 2)

Abolish It!

The New York Times has joined those demanding abolition of the House Un-American Committee, saying in an editorial April 30:

"The committee pursues its heresy hunt, endangering constitutional guarantees in the process, weakening at home and abroad America's reputation as the land of the free—and to what avail?

"The United States no longer needs—if it ever did need—aimless pursuit of heresy."

—Photo by Len Holt

SEGREGATION IN THE COURTS is being challenged by Clarence Seniors, center, 22-year-old junior at Morris Brown College, Atlanta. He is conferring with Jim Vineyard, left and Willie May, with whom he works in Atlanta CORE. Seniors was appalled by the segregation of white and Negro defendants and spectators in Atlanta Municipal Court when sit-in demonstrators were arrested in April. Acting as his own lawyer, he filed suit against the practice and is asking the NAACP and ACLU to support it. He told the press: "As bad as racial segregation may be at a lunch counter, it is worst in a court of law."

The Southern Patriot

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News In Brief

Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock and other Southerners were among participants at the founding convention of the Negro American Labor Council in Detroit. Headed by A. Philip Randolph, the Council's objective is the elimination of discrimination within the trade union movement.

* * *

The Rev. Ashton Jones, noted white integrationist, helped integrate lunch counters in Dallas. He was then arrested in Marshall, Tex., and convicted of vagrancy. Freed on bond, he went to Shreveport, La., where he was arrested again.

* * *

Southern friends of Dr. David Witherspoon Dodge, former executive director of the Religion and Labor Foundation, have learned with sorrow of his death in Washington. Dr. Dodge was one of the South's pioneer opponents of discrimination 30 years ago; he served for a time as pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Atlanta, one of the South's first bi-racial churches.

* * *

In Front Royal, Va., the Textile Workers Union of America cracked down on its Local 371 for planning to buy $8,000 worth of bonds for construction of a private segregated school. An administrator was appointed for the local, and all its funds were frozen.

* * *

In eastern North Carolina, Attorney James R. Walker, Jr., won voter registration rights for three Halifax County Negroes who had been turned down by local registrars. He appealed successfully to the County Board of Elections. In another case, however, the Bertie County Board of Elections upheld the rejection of three Negroes. Walker declared the three were subjected to a writing and spelling test in violation of a ruling from the state attorney general's office earlier this year. He said the cases would be appealed to the courts.

* * *

In Austin, Tex., *The Texas Observer* reported that lunch-counter integration is now a fact in downtown Austin except for one store.

Vote Twisted

NEW ORLEANS, La.—It's been proved again that figures can lie. The School Board conducted a poll asking parents whether they preferred desegregated or closed schools, and then announced that the majority had voted for closed ones. The board said the vote was 12,229 to 2,707. Only trouble was that it didn't include the Negro parents in the totals. With them added the vote was: 12,908 for closed schools, 14,114 for schools open and desegregated.

Valuable Pamphlets

Emotional Forces Explained

EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, by Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 104 E. 25th St., New York 10, 48 pp., 50c.

This is an abbreviated and less technical version of *Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation*, which was reviewed in *The Patriot* in April, 1958. It is a valuable aid to understanding the emotional forces which influence attitudes and behavior with respect to desegregation and integration.

Pres. Rufus Carrollton Harris of Tulane University says in a foreword: "I hope it may have broad consideration among those with special responsibilities for school integration.

SIT-INS, The Students Report, Compiled & Edited by JIM PECK, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y., 25c (Reduced prices on quantity orders).

Some of the best material yet published on the sit-in movement. First-hand accounts by the students themselves from Tallahassee, Fla.; Portsmouth, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.; Orangeburg, S. C. and Baton Rouge, La., and from a Columbia University student speaking of activity in the North.

CRISIS IN NORFOLK, by JANE REIF, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 216-C Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Va., 25c.

A story everyone should read, especially citizens in communities which yet face a school-desegregation crisis. A 32-page booklet, it tells the story of how Norfolk lost its public schools and finally, through the efforts of its "little people," got them back again. "It was the rank and file people who became the leaders," the author states, "while the 'power structure' sat in stony silence." She quotes one of these "rank-and-file people" as writing: ". . . it still seems to me amazing—and impressive — that 'little people' with no previous experience could do a job so overwhelming . . . In short, by joining a community controversy which affects me, I became a part of the community . . ."

A SECOND LOOK, The Negro Citizen in Atlanta, Published by Atlanta Committe for Cooperative Action, Box 9055, Atlanta, Ga. Available on request.

A 16-page booklet presenting an inventory on the status of Negroes in Atlanta and the unfinished job of achieving full citizenship. Could serve as a model to groups in other cities which went to present their community problems in dramatic form.

Africa Report

Patriot readers Fred and Bertie Blossom of Florida suggest that "one way to help bring the races nearer to one another is to give to selected members of both races subscriptions to that excellent monthly, *Africa Special Report.*" The Blossoms write: "It is inspiring to both white and colored folk to see how the African countries are coming to the front and breaking their bondage." *Africa Special Report* costs $1 a year. Address: 1234 20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

SCLC To Have New Director

ATLANTA GA.—Miss Ella J. Baker has resigned as executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, effective in mid-summer. She will be succeeded by the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, integration leader in Petersburg, Va.

Miss Baker has worked full time for SCLC since January, 1958, and as executive director since May, 1959. She organized many successful conferences and meetings, and worked with grassroots leaders on voter registration.

Agony Is Told

An outstanding article on the conflict of the Southern minister—caught between his conscience and segregationist laymen—has been reprinted by Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc. It was written by Ralph McGill, publisher of The Atlanta Constitution, and originally appeared in The New York Times Magazine. It is entitled "The Agony of the Southern Minister." Copies are available on request from SCEF, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La. Readers are urged to order in quantity and distribute them among white and Negro ministers in their communities.

Teacher Fired

CHARLESTON, Miss. — The school board has refused to renew the contract of Mrs. Addie M. Gray, a teacher for 10 years.

No reason was given. However, it was noted that her husband, Grafton R. Gray, testified at the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission hearing in Washington last January. He told about violations of voting rights.

SCEF President Aubrey Williams wired Gordon Tiffany, staff director for the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, asking an investigation of Mrs. Gray's dismissal. He also wired congressmen and senators interested in voting rights. Readers are also asked to write U. S. Civil Rights Commission, Washington, and their congressmen and senators.

Ousted Ministers Fight On

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Two white Presbyterian ministers who came to West Virginia after being driven out of Deep South churches because of liberal racial views recently proved again that courageous men do not give up their convictions.

The Rev. Dunbar Ogden, Jr., and the Rev. Robert McNeill were two of the authors of a resolution which in effect endorsed the sit-in movement, and which was adopted by Presbyterian ministers here.

Mr. Ogden lost his church in Little Rock in 1958 because of his leadership in the integration movement in the school crisis. He is now associate pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. McNeill was ousted from his church in Columbus, Ga., for advocating "creative contact" between the races. He is now associate pastor of Bream Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charleston.

Along with a third Presbyterian minister, they prepared a resolution on the sit-ins for presentation to the quarterly meeting of the Kanawha Presbytery. This Presbytery represents 61 churches in the Charleston-Huntington area.

The resolution noted that many Christian ministers and laymen are "bearing this witness at the cost of great personal sacrifice" and commended them for their "Christian action by non-violent means." It asked the Presbytery to implore "the blessing of God on all efforts to elevate the status of less privileged groups. . . ."

After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted by a standing vote so evidently favorable that the opposition did not call for a count.

Un-Americans Are Racists

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to promote some program to send them all to Africa."

Another scientist said: "As far as I could tell he thought the country would be better off without Negroes and thought that the ideas current after the Civil War of repatriating the Negroes to Africa . . . could be resumed on a larger scale and would be successful."

Draper himself refused to talk to reporters and referred questions to Harry Wehyer, a New York attorney. Wehyer revealed that two committees dispense Draper grants and that Arens serves as a consultant to one of them. Walter serves as a member of this committee.

Arens later admitted to reporters that he serves as a Draper consultant, channeling research funds into certain aspects of "genetics and immigration," but he refused to explain further. *The Washington Post* later revealed that his salary for these services is $3,000 a year. This is in addition to the $16,000 he draws annually as staff director of the Un-American Committee.

Not unexpectedly, Wehyer revealed that one of the members of Draper's second advisory committee is Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, leading segregationist and chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Like the Un-American Committee, the Eastland Committee labels integrationists as "subversive" and carries on campaigns to discredit them.

Roosevelt for Abolition

Rep. James Roosevelt of California recently called for the abolition of the Un-American Committee in a speech before the U.S. House. He said the committee is a "continuing discredit to the country." Excerpts from the speech have been printed by SCEF President Aubrey Williams. Single copies are available free from SCEF; quantity orders at below-cost price of $2 per thousand (plus freight) from Mr. Williams, 1630 Reuben, Montgomery, Ala.

Florida Whites Vote for Negro

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Mrs. C. Bette Wimbush, first Negro to run for a county-wide office here, made a remarkable showing in the May primary.

Running for nomination to the School Board, she polled 9,955 votes. Although this was far below the 23,867 votes of the winning candidate, Mrs. Wimbush's backers claimed a "moral victory." Over 70 per cent of her vote came from white supporters, and she received votes in all of the county's 114 precincts.

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822 Perdido St.
New Orleans 12, La.

Two Sit-In Participants Present Challenge to Adults

Virginia Student Tells Aims

By CLARISSA THOMPSON

(Miss Thompson is typical of the Negro youth leading the student movement. A junior at Hampton Institute in Virginia, she is from Arlington, Va., and is a mathematics and physics major and a campus leader.)

Miss Clarissa Thompson

Many of the student protest movements against segregation in the South may appear to be just a spontaneous echo of the first sit-in at Greensboro, N.C. In reality, most Southern Negro students have protested for years, but on a quiet, smaller scale.

As a student of Hampton Institute, I can verify that we began writing letters and talking to managers at such stores as Woolworth's at least two years ago, in an effort to get them to change their policy. This did not succeed.

The sit-in and picket protests appear to be the only ways that we can successfully communicate our ideas to the public.

The humiliation of being treated less than human is as a red flag in front of our eyes. We learn the democratic ideals and principles in class and hear sermons on the Christian way of life every Sunday. These things mean very little to us when we have to face a world which doesn't practice them.

When the first spark of protest was ignited, with a hope for a newer freedom and equality, we naturally spread the flame. We were the second group of students to protest by sitting in.

After a small group of students began sitting at the lunch counter at Woolworth's, every student seemed to say, "Let me show that I am willing to fight for human dignity; let me show that I know I am not inferior because of my skin color; let me show that I have a voice; let me join in with the protest."

Each student who joins the protest movement does so with thoughts and dreams of a better, more unified America of tomorrow; of the day when every American, be he Jew or Gentile, black or white, can walk together with his head high in an effort to show the world that democracy can work successfully.

No student feels as though he can rest or live in peace with himself if he refuses to speak as a citizen and accept the responsibility of first-class citizenship. He realizes that Southern customs will not change overnight, but he is tired of waiting.

Some say we are young and too impulsive, but our practice of passive resistance shows that we can be mature.

Floridian Says Change Is Needed In Basic Attitudes

By ALAN L. BREITLER

(Mr. Breitler is one of the many Southern white students taking part in the protest movement. His home is in Miami, and he's a student at Florida State University (all white) in Tallahassee. He recently applied for entrance to Florida A & M University (See February Patriot). Soon thereafter he was called to military service and had to delay pressing his application. He vows he will do so when his army duty is over.)

—Photo by Len Holt

Alan Breitler

There is a fine distinction between desegregation and integration which is often overlooked by many sincere people of liberal, moderate, or conservative views.

The purpose of desegregation, as I see it, is to ALLOW the Negro the free exercise of his inalienable rights. The primary method for achieving desegregation has been the alteration of public laws, or their reinterpretation.

Recent sit-in strikes at Southern lunch counters have been in accordance with the method of desegregation. I submit, however, that desegregation will only grant equality under the law and not true equality for Negro citizens. True equality will involve a necessary change in the basic attitudes of American citizens.

Changing the attitudes which give rise to prejudicial discrimination on the basis of race is the goal and purpose of integration. Contact and communication between the races on an intellectual and social basis are of paramount importance in the fight for integration.

Desegregation teaches us to "treat thy brother as thyself," while integration implies that we must "love thy brother as thyself."

Desegregation and integration should not be labelled as the issue of a particular group or endeavor. The struggle for Negro rights is not a religious issue; it is not a political or economic issue; it is not an American issue; it is an issue of humanity, and it concerns every human being in the world —directly or indirectly.

There is a great need today for workers in both phases of the struggle for Negro freedom. It is not, however, just a struggle for Negro freedom that involves us. Negroes are not permitted to attend many white schools, and white students cannot reap the benefits afforded by many Negro colleges.

Negroes cannot ride in the front, but white persons cannot sit in the rear. The list is almost endless.

Whether we fight for desegregation or integration, or both, let us keep in mind that equality under the law and equality in the society are highly interactive and mutually inclusive and dependent, and that freedom can only exist when all men are free.

Tallahassee Judge Gives His Answer

Tallahassee judge, as depicted by Florida Flambeau, Florida State University student paper.

Reading the student challenges on this page, one might wonder if the adult Southern community has no better answer than that given by Judge John Rudd as he convicted five white and six Negro students arrested during an integrated sit-in at Tallahassee, Fla.

Lecturing them, the judge said: "Some of your professors have read so many books they're out of touch with reality. . . . Get off the trail of dreams and be practical. You must make a living sometime. You get a little education and a feeling of importance by being in a publicity-happy group, but you ought to stop and think why you are in an unorthodox, dreamy, beatnik society instead of that of ordinary people."

For a better adult answer—and a question—see story below.

Non-Violence Institutes Set

The Peacemakers will conduct a training program in non-violent direct action from Aug. 20 through Sept. 4 at the former Manumit School, Cornwells Heights, Pa. The faculty will include the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham integration leader; Mrs. Anne Braden, Louisville, author of "The Wall Between" and editor of The Southern Patriot; the Rev. Maurice McCrackin, Cincinnati tax resister, and Richard B. Gregg, author of "The Power of Nonviolence" (reviewed in May Patriot).

For further details and prices write to Hal Witt, 802 19th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CORE is sponsoring an institute in Miami from Aug. 14 to Sept. 5. Write CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

Real Answer Requires Vision, Humility

By ALICE COBB

(Miss Cobb, a teacher and author, is on the staff of Highlander Folk School and is an SCEF board member.)

"In a world where leadership, statesmanship, idealism and *youth* are tragically needed, why are *you* so silent?"

This question was posed to students, Negro and white, who came to the annual College Workshop at Highlander Folk School. The time was the spring of 1959.

The question was asked by Dr. Herman H. Long, director of race relations at Fisk University and a vice-president of SCEF. The subject of the workshop was "Facilitating Integration on College Campuses."

The students came from seven or eight colleges in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. Of the 43 students present, only seven white students attended all the sessions.

The discussion was theoretical, and the recommendations arrived at had to do with such impersonal specifics as an exchange of college newspapers, seeking ways of "understanding the minority," etc.

In the spring of 1960 — one year later — 82 students, 47 Negro and 35 white, came to Highlander from 21 colleges in 14 states to discuss "The New Generation Fights for Equality."

Most of the Southern students, Negro and white, had already begun the fight — in Atlanta, Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Orangeburg.

In dramatic contrast to 1959, the world of 1960 presented a going and growing movement — student-initiated and student-led with a goal and purpose and a method, with organization, leadership, and unity.

The goal is total integration, immediately, at all levels of society.

This was the American student's manifesto, 1960. This was their answer to the question "Why are you so silent?"

There is another question now for the adult community to ask of itself, and to answer. This question is "Have we the vision, and the humility, to support them, and to follow their leadership?"

Adults move slowly, and gradually, in fragments, and with backtracking and lags. The answer is not sure at all.

One thing *is* sure. Whether we like it or not, the students are on their way. And as for the adults — we can always muddle along — but we will continue to read about the students in the newspapers. Because the student movement will not stop in our time.

How New South Emerges From Old

(Continued from Page 1)

Negroes were to have such facilities as libraries at all.

Mrs. McKenney, like her husband whom the library memorialized, was a pioneer for her day. She wrote into the deed that the basement must be reserved for Negroes because it was her special desire to insure that Negroes had library facilities.

The library she established was the first in Southside Virginia to provide service for Negroes, and it was one of the first such in the entire state.

The daughter, Mrs. Claiborne, wrote to city officials:

"A memorial to my father, William R. McKenney (and the library building still bears his name) should not cause humiliation to Petersburg's Negro citizens, since his relationship to them was unique in his generation, believing as he did that to be treated with dignity breeds dignity.

"The pioneering facilities for Negroes in the Southside as prescribed . . . in the deeds of gift represented dignity as it was understood then, but not as it is regarded today.

"My mother, if alive today, would in my judgment, wish the views of the husband she wished to honor, so far in advance of his time, translated into terms of 1960. . ."

Thus the second half of the 20th Century in the South grows logically out of the first half.

But Petersburg city officials, apparently not yet out of the 19th century, remained adamant, and Negro citizens have filed suit to integrate the library.

—Photo by Thorsten Horton

WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS JOIN HANDS AT HIGHLANDER